

RONALD REAGAN BUILDING AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CENTER

DECEMBER 18 (legislative day, DECEMBER 15), 1995.—Referred to the House
Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SHUSTER , from the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 2481]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2481) to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the “Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was the 40th President of the United States and one of the country's, as well as the world's, most famous and beloved citizens. He is a true optimist who brought dignity and respect to the office of President and revived the nation's patriotic spirit. His life is an example to all that through commitment and perseverance we can accomplish anything.

Ronald Reagan was born February 6, 1911, to parents of Irish and Scots-English descent. He grew up in a succession of towns in northern Illinois and attended college at Eureka College, earning a degree in economics and sociology in June of 1932. The bedrock of President Reagan's world view came from the ruggedly individualistic, optimistic ethic of his parents, along with the general values ambient in his small-town Midwest boyhood, centered in home, family and patriotism. It was during the depression that he spent his young adult life, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt became his political hero as well as greatly influencing his speaking style.

President Reagan began his career in communications as a sports announcer for the Chicago Cubs, and later became an actor in 1937. While a sports announcer, out of his love for horseback riding, he enlisted in the United States Army's cavalry reserve, but

was disqualified for active duty in World War II due to his near-sightedness and assigned to make air force training films.

Reagan began his career as the president of the Screen Actor's Guild, in 1947. He became a Republican in 1962, and the leader of political conservatism in the United States when Barry Goldwater lost the 1964 Presidential election to Lyndon B. Johnson. He was elected as Governor of California in a landslide victory over incumbent Governor Edmund Brown in 1966, and handily won reelection in 1968. Reagan began his run for the presidency in 1968, but was displaced by President Nixon's candidacy until 1976. He lost his bid at the Republican Convention in 1976 to President Ford, but overcoming questions about his age by the vigor and stamina he displayed in the 1980 primaries, he won the candidacy and the election in 1980.

The Reagan presidency stood for the message of economic growth and a faith in a future full of opportunity. President Reagan liked to describe "Main Street America" as the "millions who work so hard to support their families and keep our country together." He often spoke of the rising tide of optimism in Main Street America, and that is why it is fitting to name and this particular Federal building located on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center. This building was authorized by legislation signed by President Reagan on August 23, 1987. At the time he signed the legislation, the President noted that construction of the building would advance efforts to reduce Federal office space requirements, and further the trade, economic and diplomatic interests of the United States.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI

With respect to the requirements of clause 2(l)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(1) The Committee held hearings on this legislation on December 7, 1995.

(2) The requirements of section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are not applicable to this legislation since it does not provide new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures.

(3) The Committee has received no report from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of oversight findings and recommendations arrived at under clause 4(C)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Under clause 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure estimates that enactment of H.R. 2481 will have no significant inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 7(a) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires a statement of the estimated cost to the United States which will be incurred in carrying out H.R. 2481, as re-

ported, in fiscal year 1996, and each of the following five years. Implementation of this legislation is not expected to result in any increased costs to the United States.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND VOTE

In compliance with clause (2)(l) (A) and (B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, at a meeting of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on December 14, 1995, a quorum being present, H.R. 2481 was unanimously approved by a voice vote and ordered reported.

